assist in detection and the dimensions and location of the material shall be to the satisfaction of the Chief Surveyor.

(5) It shall be constructed to cover the whole body with the exception of the face. Hand covering shall be an integral part of the suit or shall be provided by means of permanently attached gloves.

(6) It shall be provided with arrangements to minimise or reduce free air in the legs of the suit.

(7) It shall be fitted with a non-metallic whistle not adversely affected by water and humidity and firmly secured by a cord of suitable length, means of attaching a light complying with the requirements of Part IV of the Performance Standard for Lifejackets and a ring or loop or similar device of adequate strength to facilitate rescue, if the suit has buoyancy and is designed to be worn without a lifejacket.

(8) An immersion suit which also complies with the requirements of Parts I or II of the Performance Standard for Lifejackets may be classified as a lifejacket.

(9) An immersion suit shall be provided with a valise or container for stowage purposes.

2. Performance—(1) An immersion suit shall not be damaged in stowage throughout an air temperature range of −30°C to +65°C.

(2) It shall operate throughout a seawater temperature range of −1°C to +30°C.

(3) It shall be resistant to deterioration where exposed to sunlight.

(4) An immersion suit shall be capable of satisfactory operation in a seaway.

(5) An immersion suit shall permit the person wearing it, and also wearing a lifejacket if the immersion suit is to be worn in conjunction with a lifejacket to:

(a) climb up and down a vertical ladder at least 5 metres in length;

(b) perform normal duties during abandonment;

(c) jump from a height of not less than 4.5 metres into the water without damaging or dislodging the immersion suit, or being injured;

(d) swim a short distance through the water and board a survival craft.

(6) The suit shall be capable of being unpacked and donned without assistance within 2 minutes, taking into account any associated clothing, and a lifejacket if the immersion suit is to be worn in conjunction with a lifejacket.

(7) It shall not sustain burning or continue melting after being totally enveloped in a fire for a period of 2 seconds.

(8) It shall be so constructed that following a jump from a height of not less than 4.5 metres into water there is no undue ingress of water into the suit.

(9) It shall be so constructed that when the wearer is exposed to disturbed water conditions for a period of 20 minutes there is no undue ingress of water into the suit.

(10) An immersion suit shall be so constructed that a person wearing it shall be able to don a lifejacket without assistance if the immersion suit is to be worn in conjunction with a lifejacket which shall be worn over the immersion suit.

(11) An immersion suit made of material which has no inherent insulation shall be so constructed that, when worn in conjunction with warm clothing and with a lifejacket, if the immersion suit is to be worn with a lifejacket, the immersion suit continues to provide sufficient thermal protection to ensure that when it is worn for a period of 1 hour in calm circulating water at a temperature of 5°C, the wearer's body core temperature does not fall more than 2°C, taking into account the water ingress following a jump into the water from a height of 4.5 metres and a 20 minute period of exposure to disturbed water conditions.

(12) An immersion suit made of material with inherent insulation, when worn either on its own or with a lifejacket, if the immersion suit is to be worn in conjunction with a lifejacket, shall provide the wearer with sufficient thermal insulation to ensure that the wearer's body core temperature does not fall more than 2°C after a period of 6 hours immersion in calm circulating water at a temperature of between 0°C and 2°C, taking into account the water ingress following a jump into the water from a height of 4.5 metres and a 20 minute period of exposure to disturbed water conditions.

(13) After being immersed in water at 5°C for a period of 1 hour the wearer of the immersion suit shall be able to pick up a pencil and write with hands covered.

(14) A person in fresh water wearing either an immersion suit which complies with the requirements of Parts I and II of the Performance Standard for Lifejackets, or an immersion suit with a lifejacket shall:

(a) be able to turn from a face-down to a face-up position in not more than 5 seconds;

(b) float in a stable face-up position with the mouth not less than 120mm clear of the water.

3. Marking—(1) An immersion suit and the valise or container in which it is stowed shall be marked indelibly with:

(a) the manufacturer's name or trade mark;

(b) means of identification of the date of manufacture;

(c) the size range for which it is designed;

(d) the words "M.O.T. APPROVED", or mark of another approving authority;

(e) serial number; and

(f) instructions that it must be worn in conjunction with warm clothing if the suit is made of material which has no inherent insulation.

4. Instructions and information—(1) Instructions and information required for inclusion in the training manual specified in Part I of the Performance Standard for Training Manual and Maintenance Instructions and, if appropriate, in the instructions for on-board maintenance specified in Part II of the Performance Standard for Training Manual and Maintenance Instructions shall be in a form suitable for inclusion in such a training manual or instructions for on-board maintenance. Instructions and information shall be in English in a clear and concise form and shall include the following:

(a) description of the immersion suit and attachments;

(b) donning;

(c) operation of any auxiliary buoyancy;

(d) method of stowage in pack;

(e) any servicing and maintenance requirements;

(f) cleaning; and

(g) use.

Part II

Thermal Protective Aids

5. Construction—(1) A thermal protective aid shall be constructed with proper workmanship and materials.

(2) As applicable the materials of a thermal protective aid shall be rot-proof, corrosion resistant, and not be unduly affected by seawater, oil or fungal attack.

(3) A thermal protective aid shall be made of waterproof material having a thermal conductivity of not more than 0.25 watts/metre° K and shall be so constructed that, when used to enclose a person, it shall reduce both the convective and evaporative heat loss from the wearer's body.

(4) It shall be so constructed as to cover the whole body of a person wearing a lifejacket with the exception of the face.